ARE REGIMENTS NO LONGER.

THE SIXTY-NINTH AND EIGHTH CUI DOWN TO BATTALIONS.

Maif the Componies of Each Dishanded-Lient. Cot, Morne, Cot, Scott, and All Superfluous Staff and Line Officers Mada Pupernumerary-New Companies Are to Re Recruited and Perhaps the Bate tallone May Secome Regiments Again.

Not since it was ordered to the front in 1801 has the Sixty-ninth Regiment been so agitated as it was last night by an order that reached it yesterday from Albany. Those who have been cognizant of the state of affairs in this regiment have suspected that something would happen. There have been internal dissensions and rivalries in the Board of Officers, and matters have been going from bad to worse,

The something happened yesterday. The regiment was reduced to a battalion, under command of Major Duffy, and half its com-panies were disbanded.

Something happened simultaneously to the Eighth Regiment. It, too, was cut down to a battalion, and four of its eight companies were disbanded. Major Henry Chauncey, Jr.,

le put in command.

Lieut.-Col. Moran, who has been in command of the Sixty-ninth since the resignation of Gen. Cavanagh, came to the armory at 8 o'clock last night looking worried. He found an official-looking envelope from State headof the Sixty-ninth Regiment awaiting him. When he had read it he confirmed the rumors that had been circulated during the afternoon. On the receipt of that order the old Sixty-ninth Regiment ceased to exist. Lieut.-Col. Moran and the staff and line officers, except such as had been designated for duty in the battalion that succeeds the Sixty-ninth, are placed on the supernumerary list.
Adjt.-Gen. Porter concluded that it was hope-

less to attempt to reconcile the factions in the regiment, so he wiped out a part of one faction by disbanding five companies. His order directs that Companies B. Capt. Leonard: E. Capt. Coleman; G. Capt. Ryan; F. Capt. Mortimer, and H, Capt. Morgan, shall be mustered out. This leaves Companies A, Capt. McCauter; C, Lieut. O'Connell: B, Capt. Desmond: I, Capt. Healey, and K, Capt. I ynch, and they are to retain their present letter designations and are organized as a battailon, to be known as the Sixty-ninth Battailon of the National Guard of the state of New York. Major Edward Duffy is detailed to command this battailon, and Major McCarthy, the junior Major, has been ordered to report to him for duty. All the callsted men in the disbanded companies have the privilege of reenisting and serving out their terms. All the company officers, except those included in the battailon organization, are put on the supernumerary list. mer, and H. Capt. Morgan, shall be mustered

company officers, except those included in the battalion organization, are put on the supernumerary list.

There is no reason to suppose that the Sixtyniath Battalion is doomed to remain simply a battalion, but on the contrary it is expected that new companies will be recruited, and that it may again becomes a regiment. There will be no formal mustering out of the companies mentioned in the order. Lieut.-Col. Moran and the commanders of these companies are ordered to turn all the State property over to Major Duffy, and as soon as that has been done, the enlisted men will receive their discharges. These officers are by this order already on the supernumerary list. That means that they have no active interest in the National Guard, but they may at any time by detailed for special duty.

Lieut.-Col. Moran was both shocked and hurt by this action on the part of Adjt.-Gen. Porter, for he felt that the command of the regiment was right in his grasp. It was no secret, long before Col. Cavanagh was brevetted General and made his preparations to resign, that Lieut.-Col. Moran was impatient for the step. Ho felt reasonably sure of being the successor. Major Duffy was his rival for this distinction, and Gen.Cavanagh's old friends supported him. Thus the old Moran-tavanagh feud, though it was never openly avowed, became a Moran-Duffy feud, and the feeling was even stronger.

"It I had known that this was going to happen," said Col. Moran to THE SUN reporter after reading the order, "I could have prevented it. However, I have no intention of criticising my superfor officers."

Major Duffy was diplomatically silent about what he intended to do. He said that this action was undoubtedly the best thing that could be done under the circumstances.

There have been factions in the regiment fighting each other and greatly injuring the Sixty-ninth," said he. "I think now that new companies will be recruited with the undesirable officers leit out, and that the battalion will again become a regiment and a credit to the service."

will again become a regiment and a credit to the service."

Major Duffy had nothing to say about Lieut, Col. Moran. He told an interesting story, however, about a foxy boy who concluded to set a match to a powder magazine to startis the other boys, and the remains of whom were somewhat fragmentary.

Major Duffy joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment in 1893, and is now the senior Major in the National Guard. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Rills and National Guard associations and a member of the United Service Club. He is one for the twelve members of the National Guard who has qualified for eighteen successive years as a sharpshooter.

After Lieut-Col. Moran had satisfied him.

Lieut.-Col Moran had satisfied him-

having it mustered in.

When it was learned in G Company's room that by the order of the Adjutant-General this company had been disbanded, one of the men in uniform shouted:

"If that't so then we'll never vote the Democratic ticket again. We'll all go back to Ireland."

In the lower hall of the armory the men stood around the doors of the company rooms and discussed the situation excitedly. At 9 o'clock about sixty men filed out of H Company's room, led by Capt. Morgan, who is a short, thickes the man, was not in uniform, and he carried a cane instead of a sword. About half of the men who followed him, in single like were to uniform. They marched around the half to the toots of the bugler and a few hisses and where.

theers.

Never mind boys," shouted a private in waiteen as they passed hom. We'll turn the

to the armory to see every the state of the said:

The Sixty-inith Regiment does not exist any longer, and as soon as the State property has been accounted for the enlisted men in the companies disbanded will receive their discharges.

the companies distanded will receive their discharges.

Addition, Porter's dealing with the Eighth Regiment was looked for by every one except members of the regiment. The Eighth moved only two years ago into a handsome new armory. But tien, lietirath found its drills had, its discipline low, and the quality of its polisted men inferior to the average in the Astlonal tourn. Col. Scott called at the Eighth Regiment armory early last night and at that time he had not received Add. Con. Forter's criter reducing his command to a battalion and playing him on the supernumerary list. It was sent to him restorday afternoon.

Companies: O. H. and I of the regiment are disbanded. The remaining companies. It Capt. Mooney: D. Capt. Jarvis, and F. Capt. Medim will retain their present letter designations and constitute the Eighth Land.

and F. Capt. Mohim will retain their present efter designations and constitute the righth Battalina. Major Henry Chawneey, Jr. is assigned to command this battalion, and he is risred to take presenting of the Eighth Hegginest armory where it is to be quartered, Major Charles F. Bowe, supernamerary officer, has been assigned for dutr with the Eighth Cattalian. There was no demonstration at the Lighth Heginesit armory last night when this news was received.

Brig.-tien. Oliver, and of the report of the Inspector-General, the Thirty-fifth Separate

TIPE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. George Gould divides honors with Fu perintendent Byrnes in the estimation of New York interviewers. Reporters never experi-ence the keen gratification of getting either of these well-known men to tell them things which they should not tell them, or make admissions which suggest sensational stories of any character. Both are deliberate and careful, and strictly impartial in giving out the news which is constantly sought from them. A man in the position of Superintendent Byrnes could easily manage to give all of his important bits of information to one newspaper ahead of the others, and thus be of inestimable value to the paper in question. In a like way Mr. Gould could exhibit a preference or personal spite. Neither man can be interviewed hurriedly, but when either of them has anything to say he appoints a time for telling the story, and gives it concisely and fully up to a certain point. Beyond that point the most patient prodding of a skil-ful questioner is fruitless. The Gould family has been prominent in the papers for several weeks, in one way or another, but all the information comes directly from or through the present head of the family, and he is undisturbed by the various phases of notoriety through which he passes.

The sloppy streets recall to old New Yorkers what was once the normal condition of this city between September and May. It is only in recent years that the public have learned that this poculiar and aggravating condition of things is not the fault of the climate but of quarters addressed to the commanding officer the payements. Asphalt payements mean dry streets, just as certainly as the old cobblestone and Beigian pavements meant a duration of slush and mud. An object lesson was furnished in the up-town district resterday, on the cross streets running east and west from Fifth avenue. At 5 o'clock in the after-noon the streets which are naved with asphalt were almost clear of the study, and in many places, where the sun had touched them, they were dry, and there were no evidences of the storm; while in the stone-paved streets, such as Madison, Fifth, and Sixth avenues, the slush and dirt were ankie deen from end to end. and dirt were ankle deep from end to end.

> A small group of society men may be seen every afternoon in Delmonico's at about half past 1. There is a sort of exchange of information in small talk, and the number of members increases or diminishes according to the condition of excitement which exists in social circles over a pending marriage, a current society scandal, a pigeon-shooting match. or some similar event. Some of the men lounge in the cafe, while others patronize the lounge in the cafe, while others patronize the ladies' restaurant and go back to the cafe for their cigars and coffee. It is a well-bred and quiet group of men, consisting of members of the Cutting. Helmont. Vanderbilt, Rutherford, Stevens, and Kelly families. Occasionally an aspiring social struggier sails rapidly and enthusiastically up to the regulars, but he seldom gats a chair. There seems to be a freemasonry of the "ins" against the "outs. The statement which appeared in a Sunday paper that New York society men were noticeable for their abstemiousness in the matter of drinks was read with considerable amusement by the overworked and breathless waiters who attend to the needs of this particular coterie.

The tranquillity of Maurice Grau is said to be the most firmly established and invulnerable feature of the Metropolitan Opera House season. Mr. Grau is a man of sturdy physique and easy carriage, and he usually wears a retrospective and pleasant expression of countenance. It is necessary for him to see literally scores of people every day, each of whom wants something from Abbey & Grau, and very few of whom get the concessions they ask for. The vagaries and sudden thoughts to which the sopranos, contraitos, tenors, and bassos of the big opera company are subject are indescribably numerous. Whenever a singer gets an dea it involves something in the way of a special arrangement with the manager. It is then necessary to see Maurice Grau. This necessity often arises three or four times a day in the case of a single singer. Mr. Grau listens caimly and dispassionately, and delivers his reply in a manner that always creates the impression, in some way, that he coincides thoroughly with his questioner. As a matter of fact, the result is usually the opposite of this, On Wednesday afternoon the performance of "America" had just finished, and there were six hundred people and a number of horses in wild confusion on the stage of the Metropolitan Operations on the stage of the Metropolitan Operations on the stage of the Metropolitan Operations. Descending upon this force with the entire operatic company, he started in on a rapid rehearsal of "Hamlet," which was to be performed that night. The stage hands were making havoe of the scenery and the stage managers were struggling for supremacy when Mr. Grau waiked upon the stage. He was addressed in five different languages from a dozen artists at once, and he answered each one in his own language and wandered about, the only tranquil figure in the seething mass of people. An audience would be immensely entertained aimest any time at the scene which follows the fall of the curtain on a matinde at the Metropolitan Opera House. idea it involves something in the way of a spe-

After Dieut. Col. Moran had satisfied himself that the order disbanding the Sixty-ninth was official, and that the regiment was no longer in existence, he told the Captains who were in the armory about it. Col. Moran's friends and the officers of the companies also handed were full of wrath. Capt. Hugh Coleman of E. Company, who had been severely glated by Inspector-General McGrath in his last report, sent out notices to his company yesterday before the order disbanding it was received ordering it to report for an exhibition drill. "In spector-General McGrath in his last report, sent out notices to his company yesterday before the order disbanding it was received ordering it to report for an exhibition drill. "In spector-General had made a mistake."

Capt. Coleman and about twenty of his men were in their company room last night when they learned that they couldn't hold their exhibition drill. "This action," said Capt. Coleman, who is a fieudblican lawyer, means death to the Democratic party. That is what it means, and I am sorry for it." What are you going to do about it?" asked The Sun reporter.

Weil, I am going to take my sword and uniform away from the armory. Capt. Coleman wald that he might try to recreasing his company again, in the hope of having it mustered in.

When it was learned in G Company's room that by the order of the Adjutant-General this company had been disbanded, one of the matter is as pronounced as it was in the case of little Josef Homann. The history of the fight between Gerry and Abbey ever this boy is extraordinary in the extreme. We first the the series of little Josef Homann. The history of the fight between Gerry and Abbey in the case of little Josef Homann. The history of the fight between Gerry and Abbey in the case of little Josef Homann. The history of the fight between Gerry and Abbey in the matter is as pronounced as it was in the case of little Josef Homann. The history of the fight between Gerry and Abbey in the case of little Josef Homann. The history of the fight between and placed it before the Mayor, and demanded his consideration of it. This statement was a pledge that Mr. Gerry and his friends would pay \$75,000 to the boy's father if he would take the hid away from Mr. Abbeyand not per-mit him to perform in public. The Abbey forces were assumded, as they supposed that only the troad principle of the legal aspect of the case was under consideration. Mr. tierry was vehement and persistent. He took the boy's father aside and whispered to the Mayor, and finally by paying over the extraordinary boy's father aside and whispered to the Mayor, and finally by paying over the extraordinary sum of \$100,000 he induced the boy's father to cancel the Abbey contract and take his son back to school in Germany. It was the judgment of dramatic managers at that time that young lifemann would have made more than a quarter of a million of dellars if he had carried out his contract with Mr. Abbey. He wept continually, and became gloomy and unhappy when he found that he would have to give up his public playing here.

"Never mind boys," shouted a private in uniform as thor passed him. We'll turn the fables on them yet," and before he rould slab-grate his scheme for turning the tables too, Meran graibled him by the arm and told him that he would gain nothing by such talk. Capt. Mergan led his men out of the armory siter the march around the hall, and they went to a neighboring beer hall. Gen. Cavaningh was in the armory the early part of the evening. He went later to attend a hall given by D Company at Tammany Hall, Major Duffy accompanied him. Assistant adjutant-General Olin of the lives firigade came to the armory to see if the order had been reserved. He said:

"The sequel of this extraordinary conduct of the President of the Secilar to fithe President of the Secilar to fithe President of the Secilar to fithe weeks ago by a well-known New Yorker who was visiting Rubinstein in Germany. One night it was announced that young Josef Hofmann would come in and play for the guests after dinner. About 9 clock he slouched awkwardly into the room. Instead of the bright, graceful, and magnetic boy pianist whom he had seen in America, the New Yorker was astonished to see a tall. Iumbering, round-shouldered boy, whose face had become suriy through brooding and ill temper, and whose manners were in striking contrast to those of Josef Hofmann when ha was here. His hair was cut in straight lines at the back of his head, after the fashion of German peasants and after he had played there was a moment of stience which spoke convincingly and plainly of failure. Rutinsately said that young lifemann's deterioration and failure were due to his having been forced into retirement and prevented from playing in public at the very time when his hudding genius required the stimulus of popular admiration. The Gerry society saimed when they paid Hofmann's father the source of the stimulus of a great planist to the world. The facts would seem to show that they had lought vicorously and paid a large price with the result that they have of recont times. lumbering, round-shouldered boy, whose face

BEYER LADIES IN A CARB MATCH.

It Is the Feature of the Bonnar at the Thire For the past three nights the people of the Thirtieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church have been having troubled dreams. This is not because they have guilty consciences. They are a good and worthy congregation, but

In a weak moment they yielded to temptation and had a "grand ladies' bazaar." In this title they intended to indicate that the bazaar was grand, but, in point of fact, the ladies are equally so. They got up booths which were marvels of ingenuity. There was Mrs. Winters's booth, where you could buy everything from remarque etchings to dishpans. But that wasn't all they did. They invented the cake match. That is why they have had troubled dreams.

Noven ladies of various ages and degrees of

culinary experience sent in cakes accompa-nied by signed affidavits, as follows: I hereby offer for competition the annexed cake to be placed on exhibition at the Ladies' Fair to be held

in the Thirtieth errest Methodist Episcopal Church. I declare that I have made this cake myself, without outside assistance.

Miss Mamie Smith, who is young and as appetizing as any cake ever compounded, sent in a hickory-nut cake of generous proportions. Miss Smith says that she consulted her friends about the variety she should submit, and they all agreed that a hickory-nut cake would "take." The large hole in No. L as it is labelled, seems to indicate that Miss Smith's choice has at least been taken.

No. 2 is a citron cake by Mrs. William Tapper. No. 3 is another nut cake, but a smaller one, by Miss Ida Van Tassel. Annie Hamilton contributed a small sponge cake. Miss E. G. Burd a layer cake, Mrs. Howard Lafetra a layer chocolate cake, and Miss Lizzie Allen a marble cake. For 5 cents one may sample any desired cake and slip a vote into the sealed box at the end of the table.

The people of the church could not gaze on those seven tempting cakes and curb their appetite. They sampled them all impartially, then began at No. I and sampled them all again. Hence their troubled slumbers. Two young men were put in charge of the cakes, because they claimed never to have cut their sweet teeth.

"Humph" said one of the grand laties of the grand barar last night. Just look at Mamile Smith's cake. It a pretty nearly half all agreed that a hickory-nut cake would

the grand barar last night. Just hok at Mamie Smith's cake. It's pretty nearly half gone. I just helieve you young men go out and canvass for votes for her cake."

We don't have to," replied one of the young We don't have to," replied one of the young men, with a tender glance toward the lemon-ade table, where Miss Smith stood. The people cry for it."

people cry for it.

"You mean they cry when they get it."

"Say" exclaimed a small boy, tushing up with outstretched pickel. "Gimme a piece of that there cake. The one that's five stories high."

He means Mrs. Lafetra's larer cake. "suggested a lady to the puzzled young man. The latter cut off an inflantesimal slice and effered it to the youngster.

"Huh!" exclaimed that outspoken individual. "What d've take me for? Think I'm goin' to pay if cents for a smell o' cake?"

"Oh, you're not paying for the cake." explained the young man. "you're paying for the sprivilege of voling?"

"the am I? Well, I guess not:" and the small boy put his nickel into his pocket and went away humming: "I'll never go there any more."

"What s become of my cake?" demanded an any more!"
What's become of my cake?" demanded an What's become of my cake?" demanded an frate young woman, before whom the young men in charge qualied and turned as pale as the frosting on the cakes.

"Why, Miss—" stammered one, "you see we didn't know that yours was to be put in the competition and it was sent over to the supper room and it's been eaten.

If the cakes could have felt they must have thought they were having a pretty hot oven, as the cocks say.

The culinary supremacy of the favored cake baker will not be established until to-night.

The culinary supremary of the favored cake baker will not be established until to-night, when the box is opened and the votes counted; but the young man in charge begged leave to confidentially assure The Sus reporter that "the rest of them aren't in it with Mamie Smith." He was sadly grieved when one irreverent man paused before taking a mouthful of Miss Smith's cake and said:

See here, does your minister agree to preach the funoral sermon for anybody who dies as a result of these cakes;" preach the funeral sermon for anybody who dies as a result of these cakes?"

Even the beautiful dolls in the opposite corner shuddered at this speech, and the man made his escape as soon as possible. To-night, however, when the congregation gets together around those seven remnants and devour them, as it intends to do, there will be sorrow among the unlucky six who fail to win the prize. Later there will be sorrow among the congregation.

But the New York Steam Company is Now

Beginning to Reed Public Sentiment, The soft-coal smoke from the New York Steam Company's chimney is still overcasting the sky in the neighborhood of Cortlandt and Washington streets and depositing a layer of Chicago atmosphere over the southern portion of the city. But there is hope ahead, a brighter outlook, in fact, for if the steam comthey had a ready begun the work of reforma- ter. tion. They are now installing a plant, experimentally, whereby they expect to consume all the smoke and noxious gases their furnaces produce from soft coal.

The first trial will be that of an underfeed
mechanical stoker, and if that does not succeed another is to be tried, and then, if necessary, a third. The first plant to be exterimented with forces the coal into the furnace
from underneath, the fire being on top and
the 'raw' coal at the bottom, reversing the
usual order. This, it is expected, will consome the gas and smoke as they pass through the "raw" coal at the bottom, reversing the usual order. This, it is expected, will consume the gas and smoke as they pass through the five coals toward the stack. Another plan is to level the draught through the five from shows that the vigorous protest of the neighborhood has had its proper effect and that the company realizes that in some manner it must abate the nulsance it has created. If all these mechanical contrivatous fail of their purpose, the company will, presumably, recognize what practically every other fuel consumer in the city recognizes, the right of New York to remain a bright, cloan, sooties, and they do work to remain a bright, cloan, sooties, in the mean time the moral thermometer is failing rapidly in the lower end of the city. The peat has so annoyed and suggest the people most afflicted that they have ceased being proper subjects for interviews. The attention of the City Missionary society should be existed to this matter at once. Italian on prayer meetings, with vigorous exhoritations, should be established in the afflicted neighborhood is as an offset to the demorialization caused by that haneful, noxious, gloomy cloud which is still produced by the steam company's big chimney.

Tresident Manney and who was nivisible in peace and which his still produced by the steam company is big chimney.

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Tresident Manney and they seed the proceedings by telling at great length the strip roduced by the steam company is big chimney.

ment of dramatic managers at that time that young itofaman would have made more than a quarter of a million of dollars it he had carried out his contract with Mr. Abbey. He wept continually, and became gloomy and unhappy when he found that he would have to give up his public playing here.

The sequel of this extraordinary conduct of the President of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Children, was witnessed a few weeks ago by a well-known New Yorker who was visiting Rubinstein in Germany. One night it was announced that young Josef Hofmann would come in and play for the guests after dinner. About 9 o'clock

THAT ENGLISH CROOK ENCAPES. Picked a Lock on the Steam-hip Berlin and So Was Not Re-experted in liquid.

The pale young man with a Davonshire accont who arrived on the steamship Paris and was ordered back to Europe by the Eilis Island authorities because he had spent a term in an English prison didn't sail on the steamship Berlin on Wednesday, although he was put aboard and locked up in a cabin. He was registered as Hugh McKenna, and was originally

M'KANE HEARING ENDED.

JUDGE BARNARD TO DECIDE THE CONTEMPT CASES AT HIS LEISURE,

Affidavits Showing McKane Swore Palsely in Benying He Knew of Judge Barnard's E-junction - His Lawyers Contend that the Judge Had No Right to Issue It. The proceedings against John Y. McKane and others to determine whether they had wilfully disregarded an injunction of the Supreme Court on Election day came to an end in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Two lawyers took one hour to explain that John Y. McKane was a friend of humanity, and one lawyer took two hours to demonstrate that John Y, McKane was a dangerous man and a tyrant

When they had finished Justice Barnard seized his overcoat and hastened to catch the next train for Poughkeepsie. There he will read the affidavits at his leisure, and, in the course of a week or so, will determine whether McKane, Police Justice Newton, and the three election inspectors are guilty of contempt or

Two affidavits were read in the morning, both reflecting upon McKane's verneity. He had sworn that Judge Barnard's injunction was not served upon him, and that he hadn't even heard of it. Mr. F. M. Shopard read yesterday the amidavit of Hamilton Ormsby, a Brooklyn reporter, who swore that McKane had told him how Col. Bacon had tried to serve the injunction upon him, and how he had outwitted the Colonel by refusing to take the paper. Then an affidavit by a man named Ford. Bennett was read, which corroborated

Ormsby's story.

Mr. Mckana, who sat beside his counsel throughout the day, stared hard at the floor when these affidavits were read, but did not move a muscle of his face. Bennett, in his affidavit, also swore that McKane had seen Col. Bacon serve the injunction upon some of his followers, but had turned away before it could be served upon him. Mr. Shepard then read a short affidavit from W. J. Gaynor, in which he said that he had not personally employed any of the men who worked for him on election day. Sheriff-elect William J. Buttling then swore that he had issued watchers' certificates to the men who went to Gravesend. A lot of affidavits were read, denying those of Ormsby and Bennett, and then others were read denying affidavits that had been handed in last week. With the exception of Ormsby's affidavit, however, nothing new was developed that had any important bearing upon the case. Toward noon Lawyer Troy began to address

Justice Barnard in behalf of McKane. "It would be somewhat of a fruitless task." he began, "to undertake to review at length the affidavits which have been introduced with regard to the question at bar. When we remember your Honor's great experience on the bench and quick conception of the facts

remember your Honor's great experience on the bench and quick conception of the facts which have been brought out, such a procedure would be perfectly useless.

"There are some facts, however, which it will be necessary for me to take up. Your Honor will remember that in the opening of the affidavits I suggested that, while there are certain legal objections to this proceeding, we thought that, since the charge had been made here that an order of your Honor had been disrespectfully treated we would not present those objections until the facts were before your Honor. I would not, and I do not believe any member of the bar of this district would undertake to defend any man that had treated any piece of paper bearing your Honor's name with disrespect, even though it did not come within the limitations of the statute. I will now go on with the objections is spoke of.

Our first proposition is that an order of insunction, which is void and of no effect, issued in an action of which the court had no jurisdiction, cannot be the subject of criminal contempt. In this case the court had no jurisdiction. I know it is an ungracious thing to argue to a Judge that he has issued an order in a matter in which the court had no jurisdiction. In this district, with its millions of people, the business of the courts piles up so rapidly that it would be a physical impossibility for any Judge to read and extunine all the papers that are presented to him. The reputation of respectable attorneys counts for something with the court, and when papers are presented by attorneys of that description was applied for on Nov. 0. The court was aspected for on Nov. 0. The court was asked on Nov. 0 to render a judgment which should not have been rendered in less than twenty days after the application for the injunction. In the second place, the complaint upon which the deponents were not legally able to make.

There is not a man, woman, or child in Gravesend who does not respect John X. Me-

brighter outlook, in fact, for if the steam company officials continue to feel the prick of consultance which follows the fall of the curtain on a matines at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The discussion over the Schaffers is an animost of the curtain on a matines at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The discussion over the Schaffers is an animost of the curtain over the Schaffers is an animost over the Schaffers is an animos

with the words: John Y. Mchanels the Chief of Folice of Gravesend and a lawless character. That is an infamous libel, and that is a specimen of the affidavits upon which the injunction was granted."

Gen. Catlin. after begging in vain for a recess, on the ground that he had a sovere headache, went on with the defence of Mchane.

Col. Bacon, he said, was a personal and political enemy of Mr. Mchane. He was the one man they should not have sent down there to execute your Honor's peaceful order. Every road leading to Gravesend was well guarded by his men. This military genius, who is invincible in peace and who was invisible in war, is the man they sent down with a body of troops, and they don't deny it. Now, I ask your Honor, assuming that to Bacon did just what he said he did, wonid your Honor punish John Y. McKane or anybody else who, in the excitement of the moment, refused to receive an order from such a man, who was his personal enemy? But even aside from that, none of the other witnesses corroborated Hacon's statement that he had said the men with him were watchers and wanted Mckane's protection."

watchers, the charge of contempt falls to the ground."

Col. Lamb closed the proceedings by telling at great length the story of what happened at Graves end on election day. He declared that Judge Earnard had full power to issue the injunction and to punish McKane for contempt if it was proved that the injunction had not been obeyed. He confined himself to the affidavits that had been read in court, making no personal allusions to McKane. At 2:45 o'clock Justice Earnard took the papers and reserved his decision.

HENRY SMITH DISAPPEARS.

A Second Attempt After Five Years to Assassinate Him and His Wife, HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Dec. 7.+Five years

ago, while Henry Smith and his wife, a newly married couple, were as eep in a lower bed-room of their house, near Ferguson's Corners, Yates county, two shots were fired through a window near the foot of the bed. Smith and his wife were riddled with shot, and the head-board of the bed was splintered by the shot that missed them. More than fifty pieces of lead were extracted from Smith's face and shoulders, and nearly as many from his wife's face and breast. Mrs. Smith never recovered from one years and the such another more. But then Metirath from the drift from the superimental and the superimental a ner injuries, and died after suffering for many months. As both Smith and his wife were bighir respected people, no one could find any theory by which to explain the attempt to assausinate them, and the affair has remained a profound mystery ever since.

Some time ago Smith married again and removed with his wife to forham. One morning has week he found that his watch dog had been polisoned some time during the night. The next night he and his wife were awakened by a noise outside, and as Smith was getting out of bed two shots were fixed the same way. her injuries, and died after suffering for many

CLEVER MISS LANGASTER.

Her Thought-reading Feats Surprise as A number of physicians and player folk were entertained resterday afternoon by a second exhibition of "thought transfers," made by Miss Lancaster in the pariors of the St. James Hotel. Several new feats were performed by the slender young English woman which plainly surprised her professional spectators. One she called the "hanging manifestation," and It appropriately followed the "murder," repeated yesterday and already described. She produced four pieces of ribbon, each about a yard long, colored red, white, blue, and yellow respectively. She asked that two persons be selected to be hanged, and ribbons to hang them with be selected also, and she promised to return to the room blindfolded, find the ribbons and the victims in the sequence of their selection. The spectators misunderstood her request and matched each of the four ribbons with a victim. She had no difficulty in finding first the blue ribbon, which had been selected first and then found the lady it had been assigned to. The red ribbon and its corresponding victim were soon found and matched, and Miss Lancaster started to remove the bandage from her over. She was told that all the ribbons had been told off for deadly work, and she answered cheeffully. "Oh, I don't mind finding another." She easily found the white ribbon, which had, in fact, been the third selection, and matched it with the third condemned person.

Her manner of guessing a bank-note number differs from that of other persons who have performed that trick here. She does this without being in prolonged physical confact with any one. She asked that not more than five numerals be used in the test, "as that is all there are on the English bank note."

The first five numerals in the number on a greenback produced—were 45538. These teling memorized by the party, Miss Lancaster entered the room, blindfolded as usual, wandored nervously about for a time, tapping recepte on the shoulders and running her hand over their faces, and said presently.

The first number is four." She guessed the next promptly, but slipped on the third, calling "aix" instead of "hos."

Her second attempt was successful, and she followed that promptly with the correct following figures.

A card trick was, she said, her most difficult fillustration. Some one went out and bought a deck of cards from a shor. While she was absent from the room the package was opened, the three of spades, was selected and hidden in the sleeve of an overcoat. She made apretty direct line for the coat, fumbled and pretty direct line for the coat, fumbled and fussed about it for a long time, became annoyed, let selected to be hanged, and ribbons to hang them with be selected also, and she promised

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The New York State Society's Annual Ban-The New York State Society of the Sons of

the American Revolution will hold its annual banquet on the evening of Dec. 16 at Delmonico's. Frot. John Fisks of Harvard College, in recognition of his services as a historian, will be the guest of honor. Dec. 16 is also the anniversary of 'the Bostop Tea Party," and the exercises will be shaped to some extent in commemoration of that event. Prof. Fiske will read an essay on the incident. Several lineal descendants of "the Boston Tea Party" will be at the dinner, among them Paul Revere of Morristown, a descendant of the Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame; Robert S. Williams of Utica, Prof. Williams of Johns Hop-Williams of Utica, Prof. Williams of Johns Hopkins University, J. W. Hines of Cohoes, Godfrey Phelps Koep of this city, William M. G. Clark of Mt. Vernon, and J. Albert Granger of this city. Robert R. Roosevelt, Vice-Fresident of the society, will preside in the absence of Chauncey M. Debew, its President. Among the speakers will be Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Prof. Daniel G. Brinton, Amos P. Wilder, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, Congressman William L. Wilson, Senator E. O. Wolcott, and Mark Twain.

Among those invited who have accepted the invitations are: President Patten of Princeton, President Andrews of Brown University, President Eliot of Harvard, President Schurmann of Cornell, Carl Schurz, Cornelius N. Bilss, Isldor Straus, John A. Taylor, Albert Stickney, Postmaster Dayton, Prof. A. M. Wheeler of Yale, Charles Emory Smith, Ashbel P. Fitch, Amos Cummings, Roger Foster, Prof. Bohert T. Hill of Washington, Chief Justice Daly, Judge Truax, Admiral Gherard, Charles A. Dana, Ellis, H. Roberts, Dr. William Seward Webb, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia Gen. W. H. Seward of Auburn, Horace E. Seudder, Richard Watson Gilder, Robert A. Van Wyck, Dr. John S. White, Park Godwin, George S. Bowdoin, Frastus Corning of Albany, and Gen. A. S. Devin of Elmira.

The following State societies will be represented by their Presidents: Massachusetts, by Edward S. Barrett; Connecticut, by Jonathan Trumbuli; Vermont, by Gen. John G. McCullough; the District of Columbia, by John Whitehead of Morristown. kins University, J. W. Hines of Cohoes, God-

FOR A QUIET HOME.

A Simple Invention for the Promotion of Peace and Comfort.

"My children," said Mr. Gratebar, " play the ano. You say there's nothing remarkable about that? Quite right: but when I say that my children will sometimes sit down and play 'Dai-sy! Dai-sy!' or 'The Washington Post,' straight ahead for an hour at a time, fathers similarly afflicted will understand me. I had tried asking the children to stop, but everybody who has children knows how useless i is to ask a child of almost any age to stop dois to ask a child of almost any age to stop do-ing anything; they may be the best-inten-tioned children in the world and they may step for a minute, but then they forget all about it as utterly as though they had never neared of it, and away they go again. Finally I had the original keyboard taken out of the

> A Wise Old Post Office Rat, From the Closeland Lander.

"Have you ever heard of our Post Office rat?" queried a hamiler of Cleveland mail yesterday afternoon, as he caught a lew moments of lefaure. Ho is a kieptomaniae, a horn thief, I guess "continued the cierk." He steals letters and we cannot keep him from it. He has a taste for wedding cake, too, and his conscience never restrains him from indulging it. We have set a trap for him repeatedly, but he is too wine for us." has a taste for wedding cake, too, and his conscience never restrains him from indulging it. We have set a trap for him repeatedly, but he is too wise for us.

The clerk then discoursed concerning the habits of the distinguished rodent. "He hides among the rubbish of the room," he said "and has several means of ready access to the outside world. He takes charge of affairs when we are out. The other day he was seen sitting upright on the table nighting at a package of hickory nut kernels which happened to be side-tracked during transit through the mails. Not long ago a box of wedding cake got lost. A card was mailed to the sender to come and correct the address. She called, but when we looked for the package it was gone. A feeling something like that which crept over the dother Hubbard when she went to the cuphoard to get her. Poor doy a bone gradually gained possession of us. The rat had made off with the cake, and the closest search revealed only acceptance fragments of precious sweetmeat.

"We thought for a long time that some inquisitive learnou was taking cortain missives, but our suspicious proved to be unfounded. One day we discovered several of the missing letters near a hole made by the rat under a deak. It had taken them as far he could, and then had take them good-by.

The rat makes the correcting clerk's office bis pincipal rendezyons. It is there that stray letters and packages are held for a time to ascerdant their correct address or for additional postage.

Two Bucks at One Shot.

WAS THIS RED JACKET'S MOTHER?

The Uncarthing of a Organtic Indian Shele-ton Maison an Interesting Question. HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., Dec. 7.-Although there was abundant evidence, both document-ary and of well-authenticated tradition that the famous Indian chief and orator Red Jacket was born on the shores of Lake Keuka, near the present village of Branchport, Yates county, interested parties insisted that the great red man's birthplace was at Cayuta, on Seneca Lake, and there the monument to Red Jacket was erected two years ago. Another reason why those who presented the evidence in favor of the Lake Reuka spot being the one where Red Jacket's mother lived and where he was born endenvored to have the monument erected there, was the well-grounded tradition, which came from the first white settlers along that part of the lake and from Indiana of the Seneca tribe, who occasionally returned to the scenes of their former pride and glory, that Red Jacket's

their former pride and glory, that heir Jacket's mother died and was buried there. This was rejected by these interested in marking Cayuta as the birthplace of the Seneca chief.

According to the testimony of early settlers and surviving Indians of that day the mother of Red Jacket was a woman of gigantic frame, being between six and seven feet tail. On Monday last workmen employed in excavating for the foundation of a building the Lake Keuka Navigation Company is about to erect on the lake shere near Branchpott, on the spot where it is alleged that Red Jacket was born and where his mother died and was buried, uncarthed a human skeleton of giant size and in a remarkably well-preserved state. Investigation revealed that the remains were those of an Indian and a female. The believers in the Lake keuka theory of the Red Jacket birthplace and buried place of his mother are convinced that the skeleton of the giant Indian woman uncovered at Branchport is that of Red Jacket's mother, and have arranged to reinter it in that locality and place a monument over it inscribed in accordance with that belief.

Found a Cobra's Nest of Eggs.

From the Madeus Pioneer

Pound's Cobra's Nest of Eggs.

Prem the Hadras Pierrer.

Rather more than a year ago the fact was mentioned in a Bombay paper that a gentleman connected with the Goa Railway had shot a hamadryad Ophiophagus elaps) on its nest. This awkward mouthful of a word is coming to be familiarly known as the name of the glant cobra more common in Hurman than in India, which grows to a length of fourteen feet, is as fierce as it is strong, and has the reputation of feeding principally on other snakes. Little, indeed, is known about the incubation—we might almost have said the alleged incubation—of snakes, and rarely, if ever, has a competent observer had the good chance to come upon a serient in the very act of sitting, henlike, on its eggs. Only the bare fact was published at the time, and a fuller account cannot fall to be interesting.

The gentleman was Mr. Wasey, known in his district as an ardent and successful shikarl; and he was told by a coolle, in the matter-of-course sort of way usual with these fatalist philosophers, that a certain path was impassable, as a cobra had erected a gadl, or throne, for itself there, and warned off intruders. Here was a golden opportunity to settle the vexed question of the aggressiveness of venomous snakes, Will a coora rush to the attack if it can get easily away? Europeans commonly say "no," but natives universally cite instances to the contrary, some of them plainly labulous, but others only wanting corroboration to be believed. Now here in lifting the heat generated by the close mass of decaying corroboration to be believed. Now here in lifting at man or beast who approached. Mr. Wasey followed the coolle to the spot and was shown the monster coiled up on the top of a huge pile of dry leaves.

Without more ado he shot it, and turning over the leaves found at the bottom thirty-two eggs rather smaller than a hea's and covered each with a tough skin in place of a shell. These were sent to the secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society; but wanting the heat generated by the clos

Wholly a Matter of Feeling.

I think it was up in Alameda county one night at a Prohibition raily that Pixley of the San Francisco Argonau was given a seat on the platform. A Col. Babcock was the orator of the occasion. He was a middle-aged man, and he delivered an address relative to the evils of intemperance which was really touching. Certainly he spoke with an earnestness and eloquence that showed his sincerity.

Pixley was called upon for a speech after the Colonel. He arose heeitatingly, walked slowly to the centre of the platform, and, gazing at the audience for a few moments, said:

"I am a strict temperance man in the sense of being a Prohibitionist, but if I feel to-morrow as I do at this present moment I promise you that I will never take another drink of intoxicating liquor as long as I live."

A slight cheer went up from the audience at this announcement, and when it had subsided Pixley remarked dryly:

"To-morrow I think I will feel differently." From the Turoma Daily News.

Progressive Dinner Parties,

From the Boston Record. Prom the Boston Record.

Progressive dinner parties are finding plenty of admirers in Boston. If the girl you take in is slow all you have to do is to take your wine glasses, your bread and your napkin, and go to other fields. The worst of it is you can stay but one course when you strike the pretty and interesting girl" is the way one who has tried it puts the case.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAG-TRIS DAY. Sun rises.... 712 | Sun sets.... 433 | Moon sets... ... Sandy Hook. 7 25 | Gov. Island. 757 | Hell Gate.. 9 46

Arrived-THURSDAY, Dec. 7. Arrived—Thursday, Dea.

Re Noording, Grant, Antwerp,
Re Nintigark, Holecker, Bremen,
he Niberian, Fark, Giaggow,
Re Mannaein, Hoeles, Bremen,
ee Utelein, Thorsen, St. Ann's Bay,
Re Massachusetts, Royle, London,
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he Marsachusetts, Royle, London,
he J. W. Taylor, Bewa, at Lucta,
he H. F., Dimock, Comman, Hoston,
he I. F., Dimock, Comman, Hoston,
he Tailshassee, Askina, payannah,
he I. Rin, Quick, New Drieans,
City of Columbia, Jenney, Norfelk,
he Cottage City, Bennett, Forland, Mahe Cit Jounison, Cooch, Richmond,
he Alconquis, Flatt, Charceston,
he Checke, Bears, Charteston,
help Adrama, Royle, Greenock,
Jefer Laice arrivals see First Pag Por later arrivals see First Page.

ARRIVED OUT Es Nomadie, from New York, at Liverpoet, es Virginian, from New York, at Liverpoet, es Namitoba, from New York, at London, es foiertige, from New York, at Montavilae, Es Eli Sel, from New York, at Montavilae, Es Eli Sel, from New York, at Fort Eada.

es Germanic, from New York for Queenstown, passed Fastings, re La Flandra, from New York for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight. Se Obdama, from New York for Hotterdam, passed Houlogna.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. Sa Mchawk, from London for New York, he Spaardam, from Rotterdam for New York, failla, from Gibrailar for New York, fa Bank, from Dantate for New York, he Tautonie, from Queenslown for New York,

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. sa Chattabooobee, from Savannah for New York, Sa Richmond, from West Point, Va., for New York. OPTGOING STRANSHIPS.

Alvena Kingston ... 11 50 A M. Cherokee, Charleston ... 11 50 A M. Cherokee, Charleston ... into of Years, Studywick ... Tallahasee, bayannah ... Said Description Trave Bressen C. 500 A M. Warkendam, Botterdam 100 A M. Colland C. 600 A M. Maracabo Maracabo 12 00 M. Maracabo Maracabo 12 00 M. City of Augusta Savannah Loulaina New Orienta Nucces, Labeston El Norte, Sew Orienta MICONING STRANSFORM

wanses. La Gascorne... I've Monday, Lot. 12. Due Wednesder, Jon 13. Fautoule .. Just Thursday, Jac. 14.

TOOK HER \$490 FOR SALE MERPING. Mistaking Her Motive, Mrs. Mansfield Mad

Mrs. Kelly Arrested. A report that Mrs. Mary Mansfield, a septusgenarian, was in a destitute and dying condi-tion at 374 Warren street, Brooklyn, brought many charitable noighbors to the house. Among them was Mrs. Eliza Kelly of 200 many charitable neighbors to the house.

Among them was Mrs. Eliza Kelly of 200 Hoyt street, who was surprised to find a purse containing \$420 tucked away among the effects of the agred invalid. Mrs. Neily carried the purse home with her.

Mrs. Mansfled had her arrested for grand larceny. Justice Tighe discharged her yesterday, being satisfied with the explanation that she had taken the money for sate keeping.

Ensiness Antices.

Printened W to Raby has the whooping cond-Heavens: I must get some at obje. Cures coughs. Trisi bottles locents. EINSMAN'S, 35th st. and 4th am.

Mes, Wins'on's Scothing overp for Children testing softens the gons, reduces inflammation ablays pain, cures wind cone, diarrhess 25 cents a bottle.

Discoutible to Bestined in Philips' Discoutible MARKIED.

CAZELAR-VANDEREVEGH, On Wednes

day, Dec. 6, at 4 P. M., at the thurch of St. Francis Xavier, by the Rev. Provincial W. OB, Pardow, M. J., assisted by the Rev. Father Denny and the Rev. Pather Vassalio, Alphones J. Cassiar to Dorothy Inabel Vanderlorgh, all of New York.

BURDEN, At the residence of her son in law, Peter S. Finnana, 742 Lockwood st., Astoria, L. L., Ann Burden, aged dd years, A requiem mass will be said at the Church of One

Lady of Mt. Carmel on Saturday, 9th fast, at 10 o'clock. Belasives and friends invited to attend. DA XTON,—on Dec. 7, 1983, Emily Ray Dayton wife of Edwin Winthrop Dayton, and daughter of

the late Robert and Eleanor Slay. Notice of funeral hereafter. BOOLEY.—On Wednesday. Dec. 6. Catharine, wife of Nichael and mother of the Rev John H. Docley, at her home, Woodlawn, New York city.

Funeral from the bouse at 10 A.M., Haturday, Dec. a and from St Mary's Church, Williamsbridge, after a solemn requiem mass has been effered for her sont. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfulls invited to attend. Chicago and St. Joseph paper

6: Inits, Joseph, son of Thomas and Margaret Pits patrices, native of Horris-in-Ossery, Queen's county Irelant, aged h5 years Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Hartord, 535 East 19th st, on Friday, the 8th that, at 1 P. M.

FORM THE, On Dec. 7, at his home, 228 West

40th st., Robert Forsyth, aged 48 years, formerly

of Crossdoney, county Cavan, Ireland, and for many years a valued member of the family of Richard II, Ewart.

Funeral services at the Church of the Hely Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., on Saturday, at 11 HEWITT .- Early Wednesday morning, Dec. 6.

Henry Sinclair Hewitt, aged 57 years. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Hewitt, 140 East 18th at, on Saturday morns ing, bit has, at 10 octock.

HIGGINS, on lee, 7, after a lingering filmes, at

of Lewis av., Brooklyn, John C. Higgins, in his 64th Notice of funeral hereafter. E.E.N.E.,—On Dec. 0, 1893, at New Rochells, Eleanor Marie, the only daughter of Cornelius E. and Emma. C. Kens, in hor third year.

Funeral privata.

KOOP.—At Bremen, Germany, on Dec. 1, Marie, wife of Johannes Koop and daughter of the late Hou.

Oliver Phelps Jackson of New York city. losten and New Orleans papers please copy. LAWRENCE, Suddenly, at his residence, 58 West 75th at., Joseph J. Lawrence, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held at 5t. Ignatius Church

West 40th at at 11 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 9. Inter OTTERBOURG, -on Thursday, Dec. 7, Marcus terbourg, in his citch year. TOWNSEND,-im Tuesday, Dec. 5, Frederick Rob-

ertson, only son of Frederick it and Annie T. Townsend, aged 14 years.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation
Friday, the S, at 10 A. M. Interment at Finahing
Long Island.

A. -WOODLAWN CEMETERY, OFFICE 20 EAST 20D ST, WOODLAWN STATION (24TH WARD), HARLEM RAILEOAD.

Religious Blotices.

HENEY VARLEY will speak to isy at S. P. M. at 113 14 Full of stort The Second Coming of Christ? Noon meeting in Association Itali, 25d st. Addresses by 1-05720 t. Secondar and Henry Variey. Singing by treole quartet. Free. HEAR REV. ISAAC NAVLOR, Yorkshire Evangelist, a East 17th et. M. F. Church to-night, 7:30; Sun-day, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 F. M.

HEAR BENRY VARLEY and GEORGE C MEED-12 at association Hall, 23d at. Hew Publications.

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THE HUMAN HAIR.

B sessen; size all sanciment; clean, size and are, like at late of the banks, which are, like at late Commany or a

Company, at Ogdonaburg, has been distanded. On the report of the Inspector-General and